NO SIGNS YET OF A BREAK.

(Continued from First Page.)

bas lost the ambition to become President. The chief thing to him if he was elected would be the feeling that he had been vindicated, that the verdict of 1884 had been reversed in 1888. But the responsibilities and cares of office would be so much greater in 1888 than they were in 1884 that no thoughtful Ropublican would be eager to be elected President.

"It is said, Mr. Manley, that an attempt would have been made to unite the Sherman, Allison and Harrison men on Mr. McKinley vesterday, if there had been signs of a stampede to Blaine?"

"Yes, that was the plan of the Senators here from Washington. We would have done the right thing, in my opinion, to put Mr. Blaine against Mr. McKinley, for, he was not a candidate at the time Mr. Blaine wrote his letter to Whitelaw Reid. You remember that Mr. Blaine said in his last letter that he would have done the right thing, in my oppose the nomination of those friends who in good faith had become candidates, meaning Sherman, Harrison, Alger, Depew, Allison, Phelps and others. But Mr. McKinley isn't one of this number and we should oppose his nomination with Mr. Blaine himself. Talk about forcing Blaine's nomination: Why, I have done something I never expected to do in all my life. I have begged men not to vote for Blaine."

MR. SHERMAN IN THE FIGHT TO THE END. A STRONG DENIAL OF CURRENT RUMORS AS TO HIS CANDIDACY-THE POLARISCOPE TEST.

Washington, June 24 (Special).—Senator Sherman ut out driving early in the evening and did not return until 11 o'clock. In the meantime a large num-ber of telegrams, from Chicago, had been received which he opened and read. A correspondent of The Tribune inquired if there was anything in them of erest which he cared to communicate. He replied:

No, but you may state in "The Tribune" that I am in fight to remain in it to the end, and in saying this I have no wish to speak except in terms of the highest ap-preciation of other candidates. Mr. Blaine, if he is to be considered a candidate, I knew when he first entered ie life. I was in the Senate when he first entered House. My relations with him have always been of most pleasant character. There has never been a the House. My relations with him has never been bard word passed between us. When he was nominate 1884 I supported him to the utmost of my ability, made in 1834 I supported him to the utmost of my analyst him is appeared in his behalf in New-York, Brooklyn, Doston and other places, and there has never been anything to my knowledge which should interrupt our friendly relations. With Judge Gresham I am not so well acquainted, but I have heard my brother speak very highly of him as a sol-The greater part of his public life has been passed upon the beach or in the courts, and he is known prin-cipally as a lawyer. Senator Allison I have known and ever since he was a law student. In short, is not one among the candidates named with whom not on the best of terms, but I repeat that I am is this fight and intend to stay in it to the end.

There is one statement, however, that I wish to have wreeted. It has been asserted that I said I had lost some Southern votes by the use of money. I did not make any such statement. I said I had lost votes from the South, but I attributed it to the natural wavering of persons not well informed on the political situation, and de no imputation of improper motives. I said that I had both lost and gained.

had both lost and gained.

The Senator's attention was called by The Tribune correspondent to the publication given out by Secretary Fairchild yesterday reviving the old polariscope sugar controversy. He said: "On that matter I amenitely content with my record. I established the polariscopic test of sugar instead of the old Dutch color standard. The Supreme Court, by a majority opinion, ruled that I had no right to make this change, but Congress took it up and made law what was previously only my ruling, and the polariscopic test is now the test in use, and by it the Government is saving at least \$3,000,000 a year. I have nothing to be affaid of by the agitation of that question; on the contrary, I am proud of my share in it."

GRESHAM'S FRIENDS NOT READY TO QUIT HIM.

THE ILLINOIS MEN SAY HE IS NECESSARY TO THE LABOR VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

Chicago, June 24 (Special).-Judge Gresham's followers are still as firm as ever in the belief that he is the best man to head the ticket. But at the same time they are more disposed to talk about other cand dates. Said J. S. Varley, of Chicago, a cousin of the English evangelist:

You Eastern people are somewhat surprised at th way we hold on to Gresham. You seem to think we are cracked on him. This is a mistake. Our advo cacy of him is well founded. Mr. Gresham repre an element of strength that we greatly need in Illinois this year to make our Gubernatorial contest a success. Fifer is all right with the Grand Army men, but we want some one to arouse the laboring men. Gresham will do this better than any other man. Hence the persistency of his followers. No, we wont withdraw m. We will stick to him to the last, but if it is abso lutely necessary to give him up, the bulk of our delegation would go to McKinley, since he comes next to Gresham as a labor candidate. We look with much favor on McKinley. Sherman is the favorite of many, but not with a majority, I think. Still he will have a good support."

opinion of Robert G. Evans, the member of the National Committee from Minnesota, the nomination of Gresham presents the true solution of the "If it were not for the Judge's injudicious friends," he added, "he might have been nominated T. E. Byrnes, president of the Minnesota State Re-

publican League, did not share Mr. Evans's views. The solution of the question, he thought, rested in a dark horse, and that dark horse is Mckinley. Gresham and Harrison men will throw aside their candidates, they could name the man. Now they are hanging on to a dead cause and they know it. I find the reaction against the nomination of Mr. Blaine strong to-day; but, for all that, I should not be surprised if the Convention should go wild over him to-morrow if his name comes up prominently. He is unquestionably no the strongest man in Minnesota. Still, he will easily get 45,000 majority. But any man will carry our te this fall. We would rather have New-York and Indiana name the man." When Senator Farwell was asked regarding

ruorms of Judge Gresham's withdrawal from the contest, he replied: "You can say for me, and. I think, for the entire delegation, that Judge Gresham has not withdrawn, and that no such movis in contemplation. We shall enter the convention to-morrow as ready to vote for him as ever, and any reports contrary to this are false." Will there be any defection from the States

outside of Illinois ?" "None that I have heard of. You can see that we have just begun to fight, and consequently are not quite ready to quit. I know of no contingency which would cause Illinois to desert its presen

State Senator Clark, who is a delegate-at-large. reiterated what had been said by Senator Farwell. At the same time he admitted that in case of a break, Illinois would be nearly evenly divided between

Blaine and McKinley. "The time has not yet come," remarked Horace

8. Clark, one of the Illinois delegates at-large, " to discuss the necessity of having a second choice, to discuss the merits of any other candidate. We want it understood that we are not only in earnest personally, but that the great mass of people of Illinois are behird us in our support of of its spect for, nor sympathy with the feeling or desire oget into the band wagon at the hind end. For my part, I would rather go down with banners flying for my candidate in defeat then crawl into the hind end of the wagon. The time, I say again, has not come to discuss any other candidate, but would warn the delegates not to say anything unlined of any man whose name has been before the Convention. General Greeham is our great griding the saverage of the Convention of the convention of the same of the convention. General Greeham is our great griding that strong as any delegation that ever represented this grand state in a Republican National Convention, and I believe also that the three gentlemen who have voted for General Harrison at any time whenever they then they live lies along by the side of Indiana. The relations are close and pleasant between the two States, but so far as I am convenced, I relievate that I have then they live lies along by the side of the strange that will never east my vote for some of these names have been mentioned and I say without hesitancy that will never east my vote for some of these names have been mentioned and I say without health of the strain of the first of the man of our criginal choice, consuming the part of the strain of the first of the man of our criginal choice, consumering the fact that I have all mine were length of the source of the strain of the first of get into the band wagon at the hind end. For part, I would rather go down with banners

have him and we could not afford to stay here all summer waiting for other delegations to change their minds. Gresham's nomination would be a boon to the Republican party, but it is a boon that will be denied us."

Ex-Congressman Calkins, of Indiana, a Gresham an, said: "Gresham will be the strong man in the Convention to-morrow. There is not a vote in the ndiana delegation for Blaine, so far as I know. for the McKinley boom, it is dead. There is too much of the Garfield business in this movement, and bistory does not repeat itself so soon."

ALLISON'S FRIENDS STOUT-HEARTED. THE ADJOURNMENT SUITED THEM, AND THEY ARE

SANGUINE OF ULTIMATE SUCCESS. Chicago, June 24 (Special).—Colonel David B. Hen-derson, of Dubuque, who manages the Allison boom, when asked how he liked the adjournment yesterday and its probable effect upon his candidate's chances, sa'd: "We Allison men like it first rate. It gives us time till Monday to polish our guns, lay our wifes, and spring the trap in good shape at the proper time of course we realize that the Blaine men were mostly active in bringing about this last adjournment, but the time from now until Monday can be utilized by us just as well as by Blaine's partisans. Mark my words, when the first ballot is taken on Monday, there will be a much larger vote recorded for Allison than any we've had yet. This fact is significant-we have gained votes at every new ballot. What other candidate has done as much? Harrison's big vote was brought about by a doul, and it has reached its biggest figure. Anybody with half an eye can see that Alli-son is the most available of all the candidates, the only one who has not antagonized anybody and who will acceptable to the Republicans of every section of country."

the country."

At the Iowa headquarters Dr. E. R. Hutchins, secretary of the Iowa State Board of Labor Statistics, was prominent among delegates discussing the situation. "The adjournment yesterday afternoon was an anti-Raine and anti-Harrison move," said he, "and it does, I think, put them out of the race. It was a wise move, in that it gives the Convention time to cool off, and it avoided a stampede. The Chinese story being told by the Californians about Allison is not true. Allison voted on that question as did James G. Blaine, and if Blaine voted right then our man did. Iowa has no second choice. Since the adjournment, I think I am safe in saying that Sherman and Harrison have reached the limit of their strength, and are now side-tracked."

THE MICHIGAN MEN STAND BY ALGER. HE IS A CANDIDATE TO THE LAST FOR THE PRES-IDENCY, AND NO OTHER POSITION.

Chicago, June 24 (Special).-The Michigan men held several meetings in the course of the day. They discussed the various candidates as to the advisability of making a change, but the prevailing feeling was in favor of clinging to Alger. "Our last vote will be east for the Governor," said Colonel F. E. Farnsworth, "but if we do break, I think as many will go for Sherman as for any other man. It has been said that Sherman could not carry Michigan. I don't believe any such talk. John Sherman stands one of the foremost men of the party to-day. There is not a word to be said against him. If the Convention takes him, he'll make a splendid canvass in our State and everywhere else."

R. E. Irazier, of Michigan, who placed General Alger in nomination, remarked: "We came here to nominate our candidate, considering him the most available man in the field. We propose to stand by him from the beginning to the end. If nominated, he will harmonize all the elements in the Convention and enable us to conduct an aggressive campaign in the most thorough fashion. Eclieving this, we are prepared to make a fight on him, win or lose, as the Convention shall decide. He went in on the first ballot and he will be in at the last. He is a candidate for President and not for Vice-President or any Cabinet position. All efforts to boom him for any nomination other than the Presidency are without the approval of the Michigan delegation or their consent. Michigan thinks she is entitled to this nomination and believes that if we get it the Republican party will be successful. We have no unkind words for other candidates and no apologies for our own. That is the position of the Michigan delegation. It was our candidates and no apologies for our own. Interest the position of the Michigan delegation. It was our position in the beginning and there has never been a thought of changing it. The rumor that Alger has prepared a letter looking to his withdrawal is an absolute falsehood. There is no such letter in existence. The will of the delegation is the will of General Alger, and the will of our delegation is what I have stated. Another thing. We cannot see how the Convention can make any different selection from the material it has before it and be successful in the election. We did not come here for fur but for business, and we are going to do it, too. We know our minds and propose to carry our ficeas out."

Colonel T. J. Hecker, one of the managers of the Alger canvass, denied emphatically that Alger had written a letter looking to his withdrawal under certain conditions. "It is the unanimous intention of the Michigan delegation," said Colonel Hecker, "to continue General Alger in nomination for the Presidency. Any letter of the kind named would come either to Colonel Duffield or myself, and neither of us has received a line which would bear the construction that Alger would compromise or withdraw from the contest."

STRONGLY FAVORING McKINLEY.

STRONGLY FAVORING MCKINLEY. OPINIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETIS AND CONNECTI-CUT DELEGATION.

24 (Special).-The Massachusetts delegation held several conferences to-day. The unshot of it all was a determination of twenty men out of twenty-eight to support McKinley if Sherman's name should be withdrawn. Senator Hoar is understood to favor such a course, and to have reached the conclusion that Mr. Sherman's nomination is impossible.

"We have considered the matter of casting some thing like a bulk vote of our State very carefully," said D. W. Farquhar, secretary of the delegation. We were influenced in the action outlined to you by numerous telegrams from home asking us to east the vote of the delegation for McKinley. Senator Hear, our chairman, is in perfect accord with these views. McKinley is the only candidate now before the Convention who can with propriety and success stand upon the platform adopted, not to speak of Blaine, of course. But then McKinley has always been Blaine's most trusted lieutenant since the tariff

been Blaine's most trusted lieutenant since the tariff
question assumed anything like the character of an
issue. Inasmuch as we cannot have the principal,
let us take his best man."

N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, was sitting in the
Illinois headquarters in a thoughtful mood. He remarked: "I was satisfied that it would be Blaine,
Allison or McKinley to-day. I'm Inclined to think
that McKinley remains the most likely of the three,
so far as I can gather from conversations with representa 've men from various States. Telegrams have
been coming to me all the morains, protesting against
the nomination of Blaine now, and I'm inclined to
think that the reaction against him is pronounced
and permanent."

think that the reaction against him to and permanent."

Other members of the Connecticut delegation expressed similar views, though all of them who expressed themselves thought that if blaine were named, he would harmonize differences within a fortnight pressed similar views, though all of mean who expressed themselves thought that if illaine were named, he would harmonize differences within a fortnight and run as well as ever.

George A. Halsey, of New-Jersey, said: "The stination is so much mixed that the opinion of no one has any value whitever. So far as New-Jersey is concerned, there were yesterday, two for Blaire, one for Gresham and fifteen for McKinley. The tendency toward McKinley was undoubtedly due to the fact that Allison was believed to be out of the race. I understand that to-morrow an attempt will be made to develop Allison's strength before the Convention. If that is so, I am not prepared to say just how the delegation is likely to go. My opinion is that the only true way to settle the difficulty and break the deadlock is for every State delegation to select two of its members and for the men thus selected to meet together, thoroughly discuss the merits of each candidate and then vote for the most available man. This will bring out an expression of opinion which ought to be a safe guide to the Convention as a body. Among the dark horses mentioned I think McKinley would run admirably in New-Jersey, but I do not see how his name could be fairly used while the Ohlo delegation remains solid for Sherman, as I understand it is their purpose to do."

David T. Littler, member of the National Committee for Illinois, said: "You know more about the situation than I do. If there is to be a Ack horse I should say Senator Cullom would be a good oney and yet I don't believe his name will appear in the Convention. It is my opinion that some one of the candidates already named will be nominated. They are all good man. McKinley is an excellent man but while Ohlo is solid for Sherman I do not see how he candidates already named will be nominated. They are all good man. McKinley is an excellent man but while Ohlo is solid for Sherman I do not see how he candidates already named will be nominated. They are all good man. McKinley is an excellent man but while Ohlo i

fight on Monday with colors flying and the prospect

Colonel Elam and Mr. Bryant, of the Virginia dele gation, were in the room, and they said: "The whole Wise delegation of Virginia, fourteen votes, will come out for General Harrison on Monday morning. The rest, ten Mahone delegates, will vote for Sherman. Harrison and Morton, that's the ticket now, and it will

S. N. Chambers, one of the delegates from Indiana said: "The choice of the two doubtful States, New York and Indiana, is Harrison. If this Convention is possessed of any political sagacity at all it will nominate him. It cannot be thought that the other States will combine to defeat the wishes of the delegates from these two States, most important in the coming struggle, the two States whose vote will decide the election and which it is most desirable to carry. If they do, it would indicate indifference to the general interests of the party, and to the ultimate success of the party. It would show that the delegates set a higher value on their personal preferences or objections to individual candidates. The suggestion of the nomination of Mr. McKinley or any other dark horse raises painful recollections of the campaign of 1880. We know that the country did not take well for a long time to the nomination of Mr. Garfield, after Mr. Sherman had been defeated of Mr. Gartield, after Mr. Sherman had been deloated in the convention. It required much explanation and apology. It would seem, besides, that Mr. McKinley cannot now, after his statement in the Convention, accept the nomination in justice to himself or to the candidacy of Mr. Sherman. We do not believe it is possible for the field to organize a successful opposition to the caedidacy of General Harrison. The vote on adjournment yesterday afterneon indicates the strength of General Harrison in the Convention. We believe that there is a sulficient number of delegates among the supporters of General Alger, General Gresham and Mr. Allison who will go to General Harrison when they are relieved from their respective candidaces, and any attempt to draw over these delegates to any other man will meet with failure. Indiana will support General Harrison's candidacy to the end, believing that he occupies a most advantageous position and has greater merits than any of the other candidates. You may say that all attempts at combination with Indiana regarding the Vice-Presidency will meet with failure. We are seeking than nomination of General Harrison for the Presidency entire He would not accept the nomination for the Vice-Presidency."

Governor A. G. Porter, heading the Indiana delegation expressed himself in a similar strain, and added: "This much is assured. We go into the Convention on Monday with increased strength."

Delegate Studebaker said: "Indiana will have General Harrison at the head of the National ticket. This is as it ought to be." in the convention. It required much explanation and

ATTITUDE OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION. UNWILLING TO VOTE FOR BLAINE UNTIL CERTAIN

THAT NO OTHER MAN CAN BE NOMINATED, Chicago, June 24 (Special).—The delegates of the State of New-York this evening began debating their line of action to-morrow upon the various candidates for President. A large majority of them still favor ceneral Harrison; indeed, no descritons from General Harrison in the delegation were reported, and apparently he will receive on the first ballot to-morrow as many votes as he received yesterday, namely, fifty-

There was an interesting variety of views among the New-York delegates regarding the Presidential can-didates. Timothy Woodruff, of Brooklyn, said: "Yesterday, when I heard that Mr. Depew had said

that when the Convention should meet at 4 p. m. Mr. Elaine would be nominated, I chanced to meet Walker Elaine. I said to him:
"Mr. Blaine, I can hardly restrain myself from

voting for your father.' Mr. Blaine replied: 'If you vote for him before it is apparent that he is the unni-mous choice of the Convention, I will never speak to you again as long as you live." "I have, therefore, decided to go on voting for Har-

rison, for I think he is a good candidate." Senator Francis Hendricks, of Syracuse, the bosom friend of United States Senator Hiscock, was among hose who thought that the New-York delegation should continue its support of Benjamin Harrison. We have a good candidate in General Harrison," he said, "and it seems to me good politics to hold fast to him. The fact that two doubtful States are for Harrison-New-York and Indiana-cannot but impress the Convention by and by. If the friends of Mr. Allison would withdraw him in favor of either Harrison or Sherman, they could name the Republican candidate for President. New-York and Indiana should continue their alliance. They control nearly 100 votes between them, and they can with those 100 votes have a large influence on the result."

Thoodore B. Wills, a Brooklyn delegate, said: "I

should like to vote for Mr. Blaine, but I do not believe that the hour has yet come. If he were nominated now, it would be in the face of a bitter opposition. I am sure he does not wish to be nominated in that way. He must be the spontaneous and unanimous choice of the Convention to be nominated at all. His two letters have embarrassed his friends, and they cannot press his nomination until it is obvious no other candidate can be nominated. I intend to vote for General Harrison to-morrow, and I hope that every member of the New-York State delegation will go to work energetically for him. If they will, they can nominate him. He is just the man we want, a brave soldier, a good lawyer, and he lives in a doubtful State, where the Democratic line is the weakest. ie, where the Democratic line is the weakest, to pride in his nomination ought to be worth 5,000

John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, Steuben County, went about among the delegates opposing the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and arguing that the New-York delegation should stand by Harrison. "Mr. Blaine has said that he is not a candidate," said Mr. Parkhurst, "and we therefore should not nominate him. For if we do, Mr. Blaine will be accused of instneerity, and the friends of other candidates will feel so sore that there will be danger of our not getting a hearty support for Mr. Blaine in their states during the campaign. The State of New-York should again east its vote for General Harrison. We can be proud of such a candidate and can afford to be beaten with him. If other States can afford to disregard the wishes of the Republicans of the two doubtful States that a certain candidate shall be nominated, why let them do it, but it seems to me that their policy is not a wise one. If Mr. Sherman and Mr. Harrison withdraw as candidates, I shall vote for McKinley."

Schafor George B. Sloan, of Gawego, said: "I am for Harrison and I hope the delegation will cast as big a vole for him to-morrow as it did yesterday. New-York's course is eminently patriolic. None of our leading men has any intimate relations with General Harrison, but they nevertheless support him because they believe that the Republican party can win with bim. I hope the delegations of other States will see as New-York does the importance of carrying Indiana." John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, Steuben County, went

Indiana."

James S. Smart, of Cambridge, said: "I believe that we should continue voting for Harrison. There have been too many charges that the New York delegates are not sincere in anything they do. They said we were insincere in our support of Mr. Depew, and now, that we are insincere in our support of Harrison. We can show that this is a falsehood by loyally supporting General Harrison. I think Harrison will receive to morrow sixty-five of New York's seventy-two votes."

loyally supporting General Harrison. I think Harrison will receive to-morrow sixty-five of New-York's seventy-two votes."

Sheridan Shook, of New-York, who voted for Mr. Blaine in the Convention on Saturday, said: "We chall give Harrison another trial to-morrow, although I may vote for Blaine. I think Harrison will get a boom, but if he fails, Sherman will come forward rapidly. Mr. Blaine could be nominated now, but we don't want to nominate him against the opposition of any other candidate. Let the other candidates have a free chance to be nominated."

Solon E. Smith, of New-York, said: "I shall vote for Mr. Harrison to-morrow, unless at a neeting of the New-York delegates there is some change. I believe that New-York should continue to vote for Harrison until we see that he is defeated and we can, by transferring our vote in a mass, nominate some other man. Some of the New-York delegates have been compelled by business to depart for their homes, leaving their alternates to do the voting."

Those delegates who have departed are Jesse Ichnson, of Brooklyn, whose alternate is George W. Farther: Henry Huntting, of Bridgehamton, whose alternate is J. A. Sleicher.

Stephen B. French, Police Commissioner of New-York one of the delegates, is missing from his horel, and it is thought has gone with John I. Davenport, who has been booming Alger, to soe Alger. French voted for Alger on Saturday.

Louis F. Payn, of Chatham, one of the delegates, seld to-day: "I think we should neminate Mr. Blaine, as he is the strongest man in New-York State, but I shell nevertheless vote for Harrison to-morrow before the fifth ballot," said Charles N. Taintor, and his view was indorsed by a dozen more New-York men who heard it. "We believe it is the best thing we can do. After Blaine, Sherman unquestionably is the strongest and the ablest man before the Convention was indorsed by a dozen more New-York men who heard it. "We believe it is the best thing we can do. After Blaine, Sherman unquestionably is the strongest and the ablest man bef

of it."

Police Commissioner McClave, who has serious thoughts of hiring a house here if the Convention does not get through soon, is still for Alger, and so are a few others, but Tsintor thinks that over sixty will vote together. Mayor Obed Wheeler doesn't take kindly to the idea of McKinley.

"One candidate from Ohio is enough at a time," he said, "let us stick to Sherman."

HUNDREDS RUSHING OFF TO LONG BRANCH. Long Branch, N. J., June 24 (Special).-The Iron Steamboat Company began running its boats to the great ocean pier to-day. The noon boat brought lown nearly one thousand persons, who at once scattered about in search of enjoyment. All of the rum shops and the hotel barrooms were closed. The majority of the hotel-keepers refused even to sell wine at the tables in the dining-rooms. In some of where at the tables in the dining-rooms. In some of the restaurants thirsty individuals could purchase all the beer they wanted by first ordering a sandwich. It was beyond all edds the mest offerly summer Sabbath ever witnessed here. It was excessively hot up to 1 o'clock, when it rained for an hour. In the afternoon Ocean-ave, was crowded with equip-ages of the cottagers and hotel guests.

> The Best High-Class Cigarettes Kinney Bros 'Special Payours.

DR.DWIGHT TO YALE SENIORS. HE TELLS THEM THAT LIFE IS A STEWARD.

SHIP. HIS BACCALAUREATE SERMON A PROTEST AGAINST MERE SUCCESS COMPARED WITH FAITHFUL

DEVOTION TO DUTY. New-Haven, June 24.—In the presence of the gradu ating class of Yale and many distinguished profes sional citizens of this and other States, President Dwight to-day delivered his annual baccalaureate ser-

ating class of Yale and many distinguished protessional citizens of this and other States, President Dwight to-day delivered his annual baccalaureate sermon. The text was from 1st Corinthians, Iv, 1-5, and he spoke in part as follows:

The words of these verses tell us what the writer thought of his own life and working, which should be in the minds of all right-thinking men. It is our own lives in the present epoch, and not the lives of Paul and his associates, which rise before our thoughts at this hour, and our questioning is as to what our lives are and ought to be. The foundation thought of life, as presented by the aposte, is that of a stew-ardship. This is the thought of your own lives, my young friends, which you may well allow to have an impressive entrance into your minds to-day. Lot me say to each of you, you are not your own master. You belong to another. If, as you move away from this scene of preparation and enter upon active work in the world, you place yourself willingly under the Divine guidance, you will be happily conscious, in the time to come, that you have the wonderful privilege of being a co-worker with God. But whether you be found with such a willing spirit or not, the Divine plan will take hold upon you and will use you for its own ends, until at some distant day in the future, when you take your own thoughts backward to review your own history, you will see that a power outside of yourself has had you under its centrol and has overrined your actions to another end than that which you designed. You may be a faithful or an unfaithful steward. You may be a servant acting of your own free will, or against your will; but you will be, in some way, a servant and stoward of the Divine Master, for you will not pass beyond the limits of this plan, or turn aside or defeat His great purpose.

You go forth from this place of your preparation for your purpose is right, and you have a consecrated spirit, you may go forward, nothing doubting, for life is a stewardship. The place and the part in it a

common end, and have proved to be even more closely united in the later years than they were at the beginning.

You mistake the great question as you go out from this place, if you ask first of all for success, or distinction in the world, or power over men. These things are not life. They are of the external, the life is within you. The course which you decide upon for yourself, if you rightly choose it is a reality appointed by God. You are charged to enter upon it as if thus appointed for you, with a sense of your obligation to God and to move forward in it to the carrying out of his purpose. The question for you to ask, as you thus move forward, is: "Am I faithful to the obligations resting upon me? Am I trying to discharge the daty which belongs to me as an underservant of the Divine Master?" The place to which you or I or any equeated man may be called is greater than we are. But when we look at life as the apostle did, as a stewardship, and the duty belonging to it as faithfulness, the peaceful feeling penetraies even into the most energetic and heroic action of the soul, and the man becomes full of interest for present duty.

Gentlemen of the graduating class: The days which bring to a close the period of your academic life as undegraduates in this institution have now arrived.

heroic action of the soul, and the man becomes full of interest for present duty.

Gentlemen of the graduating class: The days which bring to a close the period of your academic life as undergraduates in this institution have now arrived. With the kindliest feeling toward you all and the deepest interest in your future welfare. I have tried to set this lesson briefly before you. May I not hope that you will take it to yourselves, and bear it with you in the ceming years? You are entering upon your exceer at a most interesting and important exoch in the Nation's life. The question of righteousness and noble living and grand purposes in the century which is so soon to open upon us—the question, that is, whether the next age is to be degenerate in luxury and selfishness, losing itself in that which is external to the soul's deepest thought, or whether it is to take upon itself a lottice character than the earlier age possessed, because it realizes in its experience a more all-controlling influence of that divine truth which glorifles every man whom it enlichious—is the question on the determination of which everything of highest value for the nations must depend. The decision of this question will rest in no small measure upon the action and attitude of educated men. It is well for you to remember, therefore, that all questions of life go back, in the last resort, to the question of individual personal living, and that it is the personal living of hopest, carruest, believing, herole men which establishes the power of the truth against its adversaries and extends its blessings through the ages. At some time in the future—not far distant at the latest, and perchance very near—He will ask and answer the question as to your obedience to the summons. Riessed indeed will you be if the answer shall bear with it the promise of a larger life and thisher service, of happier thoughts and more delightful experiences in the limiters years beyond.

THE GUARANTIES OF A NOBLE LIFE. Hanover, N. H., June 24 (Special.—Commencement week began at Dartmouth to-day with the baccalaureate sermon of President Bartlett. The church was beautifully decorated with pine boughs and ferns, and was filled to overflowing by friends and relatives of the graduates. The president spoke in part as follows myself to have apprehended; but this one thing I do. forgetting the things which are behind and reaching forth unto those which are before, I press toward the mark, for the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.": "The text describes the influences which lay beneath the marvellous life-work of the great Apostle, No higher ideal can be placed before a body of young men looking out upon their future career. sents to them the guarantees of a noble life. sents to them the guarantees of a noble life. The first of these guarantees is a wise dissatisfaction with one's past achievements. The second is a recovery from our errors, fellies and faults. The third guarantee is steadiness and tension of effort. The fourth is unity of purpose and of work. The fifth and final guarantee of a noble life is elevation of aim. The a'm makes the value of the career. There are streedsses in life which are failures of the life. A merely self-centred life is pre-ordalned to disappointment, whatever its sphere. Hence come all the bitter indictments of the vanity of life. Doubtless some callings have advantage over others, but there is no walk of life in which we may not walk with God."

PRESIDENT SEELYE ON THE NEED OF FAITH. Amherst, Mass., June 24.-The baccalaureate serion of President Seelye, of Amherst College, was preached in the College Church on Sunday morning. His text was: "Add to your faith, virtue." The doctrine of the discourse was that faith, if it is genuine, will always be followed by virtue, and virtue, if it be real, must ever root itself in faith. This was proved to be netually true from the facts of history, and necessarily true, both from Scripture and the principle of faith and virtue and of human nature itself. In concluding, he said: "Believe in the Son of God, who is also Son of Man-which simply means, leave yourself in His hands and at His disposal, subject your will by an act of living faith in freedom unto Him who alone is the God-man, in whom the glory of God and the perfection of man both fully shine and are at one; who, because He is the Son of Man, has His living presence in the soul of every man, and who, because he is the Son of God, has not left a human heart without His witness as its rightful king. Believe in Him, and let all of your activity be nerved by the inspiration of this living faith, and this shall be for you the victory which overcometh the world." cluding, he said: "Believe in the Son of God, who

Bordentown, N. J., June 24.—At the Bordentown Military Institute on June 10, Principal Landon gave his last Sunday afternoon talk on the theme "Truth in the Inward Parts." On Wednesday morning, June 13, the Rev. C. S. Woodruff, of Montelair, addressed the cadets on "The Duty of an American Boy to his Country," and the annual exhibition of music and ratory took place in the evening. Gold medals were awarded, the "Buckley prize" for highest scholarship going to Charles E. Murphy, of Waycross, arship going to Charles E. Murphy, of Waycross, Ga.; the "Institute prize" for declamation, first, to Lethair Smith, Ravenswood; second, J. Manning Poberts, South Amboy. On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, the annual exhibition drill, followed by a competitive drill for a gold medal, gave the finish to the occasion. The drill surpassed anything ever done on these grounds, and the fine points recognized by military men present outside the committee were frequently applanded. In the competition drill afterward, Joseph B. Ludington, of Carmel, N. Y., came off victor.

SERMONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT. Burlington, Vt., June 24.-The Baccalaureate scrmon of President Buckham to-day, before the classes of the University of Verment, was based upon John xvi, 12.14. The preacher's theme was that in the progressive revelation of truth by Christ, through the Spirit, we have the means of solving the successive problems of human life.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE BACCALAUREATE. Gettysburg, Penn., June 24.-The Rev. Dr. Wedekind, of New-York, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the senior class of Pennsylvania College this morning, and the Rev. Mr. Singemaster, of Brooklyn, ad-dressed the Young Men's Christian Association in the PRESIDENT POTTER'S SERMON AT HOBART.

Geneva, N. Y., Juce 24 (Special).—The sixty-third commencement week at Hobart College began to-day. The Rev. Waiter Thompson, of Garrison's on-the-Hudson, preached in the morning before the Delancey Association, at Trinity Church, taking his text from Hebrews x., 32 and 38. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered at Trinity Church in the even-ing by the Rov. Dr. E. N. Potter, president of Ho-bart, at the invitation of the graduating class, whose

entrance to the college was coincident with the be-ginning of his administration. The discourse was able and the address to the seniors was impressive.

PRESIDENT HYDE'S BACCALAUREATE. BOWDOIN SENIORS POINTED TO THEIR ALMA MATER AS AN FXAMPLE OF RIGHT LIVING.

Brunswick, Me., June 24 (Special).—The eighty-third commencement at Bowdoin College opened today. At 4 o'clock President William Dewitt Hyde delivered his baccalaureate sermon, taking for his text the conversation of Agrippa and Paul. After speaking of the Christian life as being independent, restful, victorious and active in work worth doing, he concluded: "Members of the graduating class, your alma mater is a Christian college, not merely in name and ecclesiastical affiliation, but in the spirit. in which she lives and works. The college is a working college, doing, spending, caring nothing for show, but devoting all her powers and resources to the training in sound learning of these committed to her charge. The college is contented in her work, en-tering into no service imitation of larger institutions and no ungenerous rivalry with her equals. Now the permanent success of the college is assured, because it rests on no special efforts to work up the appearance of prosperity on artificial devices to attract numbers and attention, but on the broad and solid foundation of a determination to do the work God gives her as well as it can be done.

"I can wish you nothing better than that, in these respects, your lives may bear her impress. Be independent. Find work worth doing, and put your whole souls into it. Whatsoever you do carry into it that restfulness which comes from knowing that your work is supported and yourselves upheld by the everlasting arms, and be so constant in your loyalty to God that you may have the confidence of His promise to all obedient souls. So shall you be true sons of a Christian college, and enter into the liberty and power of the sons of God." appearance of prosperity on artificial devices to at-

PREACHING TO LAFAYETTE SENIORS.

SERMONS BY PRESIDENT KNOX AND DR. JUNKIN -SATURDAY'S SOPHOMORE CELEBRATION. Easton, Penn., June 24 (Special).-The fifty-fourth commencement exercises at Lafayette College were begun this morning with the baccalaureate sermon by President Knox. His text was taken from John xil 14. The sermon was in the line of showing that the faithful in Christ effect greater things than Christ blasself worked. After dwelling at some length upon this theme, President Knox addressed himself to the seniors, who rose and remained standing as he uttered his parting words. He spoke feelingly in advising them to lead Christian lives, assuring them that Lafayette would watch progress with the greatest interest. Knox expressed himself as espe-Dr. drawn the first that had completed a full course under his

This evening the Rev. Dr. W. F. Junkin, of Montciair, N. J., delivered the sermon before the college Y. M. C. A. Dr. Junkin is a son of Lafayette's first president. His text was: "Building up yourselves

Y. M. C. A. Dr. Junkin is a son of Lafayette's first president. His text was: "Bulling up yourselves on the most hely faith," and his theme the constructive character of the Christian religion. The Christian religion furnishes the only perfect working model—the character of Jesus Christ. The preacher urged the young men. in all their building of character and life and good-doing, to make the Ethle their cornerstone, and then build.

The usual cremation of calculus by the sophomore class was this year changed to a calculus both on Saturday night, when the Sophomore class gave in the Opera House a play entitled "Calculus," writen by one of the members, Alden March, son of Professor F. A. March. Leading parts were taken by F. W. Dewey, C. E. Walter, H. A. Mackey, O. H. Baheless, T. W. Pearson and G. W. Beche, To-morrow will be class day,

IDR. A. S. HUNT TO WESLEYAN SENIORS. AN ELOQUENT BACCALAUREATE SERMON ON GEN-

TLENESS AS A CHRISTIAN ATTRIBUTE. Middletown, Conn., June 24 (Special).-The Rev Dr. A. S. Hunt, of New-York, preached the baccalau reate sermon to the class of '88 this morning. His text was from Psalms xvill, 55: "Thy gentleness bath made me great." The Kingdom of Christ, he said, is itself a symbol of gentleness. It is like the tree, which, from the smallest seed, grows gradually, mysteriously, until it stands before us in its perfect proportions, crowned with grandeur and with grace. kingdom is a spiritual one only, to be erected in the hearts of individual men. Christ preached gentle ness. There was nothing like princely pomp in His birth or His ascension. "I am the light of the world," He says. Now, the light is always silent. When at sunrise it scatters the melodies of dawn to man, it throws them in silence over the world. It weaves its gold into the clouds of sunset, but not a sound is heard. It dashes full on the broad rock, but not an cho answers. It lights in myriad drops upon the flower, but not a biossom stirs. So Christ's life was the light of men, like the light in its stillness and power.

But gentleness is set forth in the Bible as anything but weakness. It is not an easy-going, drifting good-will. It must have for its nurture such positive convictions and beliefs as cannot be shaken by the winds of time. Gentleness is only nurturel by the conscients of great reserve power; it is the outgrowth of immeasurable might. Gentleness has a right to be indignant, but in order to be brave and bold and gentle it is not necessary to lose courtesy or kindness. Self-poise is the essential thing. Further, this continuess poise is the essential thing. Further, this continues must have in it sout-absorbing love, intellect, will, must have in its sout-absorbing love, intellect, will, heart and imagination, all should be sanctified; and with all this there should be genuine enthusiasm, grave inward self-controlled orthusiasm. The greatness of the Bible is always goodness, and the most command-ing goodness is the gentle controls of our Lord and

PRESIDENT CARTER AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE. Williamstown, Mass., June 24.-President Carter felivered the baccalaureate address here to-day before the senior class, taking for his theme John x, 4, "He calleth His sheep by name, and leadeth them out. In part he said:

calleth His sheep by name, and leadeth them out."
In part he said:

The answers given by modern science to the questions "whence" and "whither" tend to the erasure of personality. Again, the enterprises of modern society tend also to reduce personality. Nor can it be doubted that the conflicts between labor and capital have often also had the effect of eliminating personal independence. Men are often forced to take positions of antagonism against their better judgment, Never has the tyranny of party and opinion been more imperious.

Let us now see how the Christ deals with the race which He came to help to improvement. And the first striking fact is that He deals in His efforts to assist with individuals, not with masses. He educes, dees not depress individual loyalty. He calleth His own sheep by name. And the issue of the influence of Christ's doctrine and that of evolution are very different. Christ calls by name to the breaking away from environment, to an escape from hereditary evil, to the uplifting to the moral powers to God, to the saving of the soul. Evolution keeps man embedded in nature, makes gains for the physical powers, adaptation to the environment and pleasure and efficiency for the social organism its goal. Nothing can be in directer opposition than the two elements, the honor paid to the strong by the evolutionary conception and the pity of the Christ. It is grinding, inexorable force on the one hand, limiting, atomizing man. On the other it is tender pity, invisible love, enlarging his nature, and opening channels for new activities, exalting his personality.

What cares evolved nature for a fractured wing, for a lost sheep, for a breaking heart? What matters it to her that one less bird soars into the empyrean? that one less song goeds the flush of dawn? But Christ cares for the fractured wing, for the lost sheep, for the Breatured wing, for the lost sheep, for the Breatured wing, for the lost sheep, for the Breatured wing for the lost sheep, for the Breatured wing for the lost sheep, for th

THE TRINITY BACCALAUREATE.

Hartford, Conn., June 24.—The baccalaureate ser-mon at Trinity College was preached to-night by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, of Philadelphia, from the text: "The chief priests and the scribes sought to lay hands on Him, but they feared the people." These words were taken as illustrating the attitude of some of the learned men in all ages toward Christ, and the fact that religion, which for Christians means Christianity, finds its strength in the hold which it has or mankind. The faith is absolutely secure, not because of the arguments of its defenders, nor because of the efforts of reconciliationists, but because Christianity is lodged with the people so that it is idle for any man or set of men to think of disturbing it. It appeals to or set of men to think of disturbing it. It appeals to common necessity and answers to the constant needs of ordinary men. The purpose of education is to make the humanities, to make men human, and this Gospel is profoundly human. It holds a moral responsibility, and one knows that something more than knowledge is needful for the welfare of men. If ever we lose our faith in God, it will be because we have lost our sympathy with men.

PRESIDENT BRAINERD AT MIDDLEBURY Middlebury, Vt., June 24 .- The exercises of the mmencement of Middlebury College began this afternoon with the baccalaureate sermon by President Brainerd. The Rev. George M. Boynton, of Boston, to-night addressed the College Young Men's Christian Association.

SERMONS AT DICKINSON. Carlisle, Penn., June 24 (Special) .- The 105th annual commencement exercises of Dickinson College began this morning, when the sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chapman of Figliadelphia. This evening the Rev. Dr. John A. McCauley, president of the college, preached the baccalaureate sermon.

No mortal yet has o'er ferecast. The moment that shall be his last,

but Dr. Pierce's Piesaant Pellets have forever settled the question of a comfortable existence until that moment does arrive, and put to flight the melancholy forebodings of sufferers from billeusness, headsohe, indigenton, constipation and kindred allimants.

Blood Poison

Whether originating in discuse, or from handling chemics or vegetable poisons, is cured by Hooff's Sarsaparilli which thoroughly cleaness, purifies and enriches the blood After such discusse as similpox, scarlet fever, and distinct theirs, Hooff's Sarsaparilla is of great benefit in expelling the virus and toning up and strengthening the body "I was poisoned by poison by, and let it go fill the poison got into my blood, when I was obliged to give u work, and was confined to my house for two months, had sores and scales on me

From Head to Feet

my finger nails came off, and my hair and whiskers came out. I had two physicians, but did not seem to get much better. Then I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised and bought a bottle. It helped me so finch that I continued taking it till I had used three bottless when I was cured. I can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all as the best blood purifier I know of.". G. W. VUNE, 70 Park-ave., Brockport, N. Y. Malaria --- Impure Blood

"I used to be troubled with fever and ague, malaris, pimples on the face, and other affections resulting from blood impurities. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla; as a result I have vicerous health. It keeps me well throughout the year." W. STEWART, 605 Myrtica ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by. C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

In closing, he admonished the graduates of '88 that they entered upon their life work at a period in the world's history when the struggle between faith and unbelief is growing more and more in-

IN MEMORY OF BISHOP MATTHEW SIMPSON DEDICATION OF THE HANDSOME MEMORIAL WIR

DEDICATION OF THE HANDSOME MEMORIAL WIZE

DOW AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, N. J., June 24 (Special).—The costly,
memorial window in memory of the late Bishop Matthew Simpson, presented by George W. Childs, of
Philadelphia, to the members of the Simpson Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, at Third-ave. and
Garfield place, was dedicated this morning. General
Clinton B. Fisk, who was an intimate friend of the late Eishop, delivered the address. He reviewed the life of the Bishop as boy, man, minister and Bishop, and told many interesting stories about the learned man which have never been published. The General closed with an eloquent tribute to the services Bishop Simpson rendered to his country during the darkess hours of the Civil War, when he was the warm friend and confidential counsellor of President Lincoln. The church was crowded. Mr. Childs and the Rev. Nelson A. Mac Nichol, the pastor of the church, occupied seate on the pulpit platform. Among those seated in the

on the pulpit platform. Among those seated in the congregation were the Bishop's widow and two daughters and many prominent cottagers.

The memorial window is of the triple pattern, and it has been placed back of the pulpit in a large recess, especially built for it. The middle panel has a portrait of Bishop Simpson, with a dark background. The likeness is remarkably fine. Branches of palm leaves meet above and below the portrait. The side panels are filled with sprays of Easter Illies and Illies of the valley, with the cross and crown above them. At the foot of the portrait is the inscription: "To the memory of the beloved Bishop Simpson. Born June 21, 1811; died June 13, 1834. The gift of his friend, George W. Childs."

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

G. W. S. Wrote in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE of yesterday about London society-from Epsom to Ascot, and the gospel of invitations; E. C. wrote from Paris of the charming Mme. Diculator and her explorations at Shushan; two books on Ireland, Balzac in English, and Mr. R. L. Stevenson's new story were reviewed; other conspicuous features were The Dike-the owners find it, To Explore Asiatic Ruins, Convention Incidents, The Actor's Qualities, At a Yacht Race, Among the Ball Players, Yachts and Yachtsmen, Dinner Sent Home in a Box, Millions for Fireworks, The City's Free Baths, Marquis O'Shaughnessy-the story of a Californian, Pastors Away from Home, Soldiers at Work, poems, sketches, etc., and of course all the news of the day, of which the leading topics were as follows:

news of the day, of which the leading topics as follows:

Foreign.—Elaborate ceremonies have been planned for the opening of the Reichstag tomorrow. — The date for the coronation of Emperor William has been fixed. — All parties in the House of Commons are preparing for the coming division in regard to the Crimes Act. — The Austrian delegation adopted the foreign budget. — Peculiar disclosures were made in documents left by Emperor Frederick.

Congress.—The House only in session. — The conference report on the Marine Conference bill was agreed to. — The bill te give effect to the Chinese treaty was introduced.

Domestic.—The Republican Convention in Chicago after taking two ballots adjourned until Monday morning; none of the candidates had anything like a decisive lead. — Senior appointments were made at Yale. — The 32d Regiment arrived at the State Camp. — The affairs of the First National Bank of Buffalo have been nearly settled by the receiver.

City and Subarban.—Yesterday was the hottest June day that the city has experienced in seventeen years. — Terra Cotta ran a great race at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other ballons of the Pinches Terra Cotta ran a great race at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other ballons of the Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the state of the sheep at

teen years. — Terra Cotta ran a great race at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record: the other at Sheepshead Bay and beat the record; the other winners were Cousin Jeems, Bella B. Diablo, Belvidere and Cambyses. — The Adams Express Company was robbed by a boy who opened packages, hoping to find money, and then dropped them in the river. — The Brocklyn Baseball club defeated the Athletics, of Philadelphia, by a score of 4 to 3. — The Grayling crossed the finish line first in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club regatta. — Stocks dull, with small fluctuations, closing strong.

Copies may still be had at the office or by mail Sixteen pages. Price four cents.

THE THIRTY-SECOND AT THE STATE CAMP. Peckskill, N. Y., June 24.-The one topic of discussion at the State camp at Peekskill yesterday was the ntense heat. At 2 p. m. the thermometer had climbed

At 10:30 this morning Chaplain Meury held divine ervices, under the shade of an old oak. was from the text, "Wherefore take unto you the full armor of God," Ephesians xi, 13.

The exercises for the day consisted of the Guard Mount, Regiment Inspection and Dress Parade. The ompanies of the 32d Regiment were inspected in their ompany street. Colonel Finkelmeier is a rigid disciplina company street. Colonel Finkelmeier is a rigid disciplinarian. Saturday evening while his regiment was on dress parade, he was not pleased with their formation, and sent the whole regiment back for a reformation. This has not happened before in the camp for a long time. On Thursday Colonel Finkelmeier intends introducing a new movement into the camp duties. It will be the surprising of the camp. The members of the 32d will all be in their tents. The attacking party will be the separate companies, under command of Colonel Smith.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL FOR THE WEEK. Washington, June 24.—The following is the weather erop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, June 23, issued by the Signal Office:

Temperature—The week ended June 23 has been warmer than usual in the Northern States. The great est excess of temperature was in the Ohio Valley and States bordering on the Great Lakes, where the daily temperature was from six to nine degrees above the normal.

temperature was from six to man degrees above the mormal.

Rainfall—The rainfall during the week has been largely in excess in the West Gulf States and thenco northward over Missouri, Kansas and portions of Il-Brots and Nebraska. The rainfall was unusually heavy on the West Gulf Coast. Slight excesses are also reported from Dakota and portions of New-York and New-England. Well-distributed showers occurred generally throughout the Northern States, while very light rains occurred in the Southern States east of the Mississippl.

the Mississippi.

General Remarks—The weather during the past week in the grain regions of the Northwest has been generally favorable to growing crops, and conditions have improved in the Upper Mississippi and Missourf Valleys and in Michigan. In Ohio, Indiana and Conecticut, more rain is needed, while generally throughout the Middle Atlantic and New-England States that weather of the past week has improved the crop conditions.

WM. H. GRAY. 20 AND 22 WOOSTER-ST. ESTABLISHED 1859.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.

VICTORIAS, WAGONETTES, MARRIOLETS, ROCKAWAYS. ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

T CARTS. SURREYS, PHAETONS.

DEPOT WAGONS. ROAD WAGONS, BUCKBOARDS. CARTS.

CANOPY PHARTONS, LADIES DRIVING PHARTONS. BREWSTER CANOPY TOP BEACH WAGON, OPEN FOUR-IN-HAND BREAK, STANHOPE GIO, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER STYLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, BOTH NEW AND SECOND-HAND WILL ALSO RENT FOR THE SEASOR